THE
# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9668. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1783.

## A POINTER BITCH LOST.

UPON Tuesday last, the 19th current, there was lost at Perth, a brown and white POINTER BITCH, light made, brown ears, yellow mouthed, drooping tail, cut and small head, rather sharp nosed; answers to the name of FLORA. If any person will deliver her to Mr James Inches merchant in Dunkeld, Mr Pult innkeeper in Perth, or to Mr James Clark, his Majesty's ferrier, at his repository, Edinburgh, they will be handsomely rewarded, and all expences paid. But if the shall hereafter be found in the custody of any person or persons whatever, they will be prosecute as the law directs. And, as there are a number of circular letters wrote, none need think they can conceal her.

*Just Published,*

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I. The HEART'S EASE, or a Remedy against Trouble.

II. A Consolatory Discourse to prevent Immoderate Grief for the Death of Friends.

III. An Exhortation to those who are shut up from Society by Sickness.

IV. A Consolatory Discourse in Times of Trouble and Danger.

By SIMON PATRICK, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Ely.

To which is added, A suitable Collection of DEVOTIONS, adapted to to each of the Discourses, from the best Writers in that way.

At the above Shop may be had, the Third Edition, price 1 s. 6 d. of ESSAYS AND MEDITATIONS—BY A PHYSICIAN.

N. B. Those two small valuable works are well known to the serious and afflicted, for the consolation they have afforded them.

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## A STOCK of DEER, consisting of an equal proportion of Bucks, Does, and Fawns.

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Apply to Robert Sym writer to the signet.

## LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

EBENEZER GAIRDNER, LINEN-MANUFACTURER, returns his most grateful thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received from them, which has enabled him to improve the different branches of his manufacture, particularly the DAMASK and DIAPER kinds, which he flatters himself, he has brought to higher perfection than they had arrived at in this country.

To accomodate his friends and the public in general, he has opened a large and commodious WARE-ROOM at the Cross, Edinburgh, south side of the street; where he sells plain Linens, Sheetings, and Long-lawns of all kinds, Damasks and Diapers, of various figures, breadths, and lengths, to which he has added a large assortment of different kinds of MUSLIN, purchased by him at the India-House, as also, different kinds of plain and figured Lawns, Cambricks, Demitties, &c.

He likewise manufactures, in the most elegant manner, Noblemen and Gentlemens Coats of Arms, Crests Mottos, Cyphers, or any other device.

The above goods will be sold on the most moderate terms, and orders executed in the best manner.

*From the* TENTH REPORT *of the* COMMISSIONERS *appointed to examine, take, and state, the* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS *of the Kingdom.*

THE next subject to which we directed our attention was the state of the accounts of the Paymasters-General of the forces in the office of the Auditors of the Imprest. The account we had been examining was the last declared account of a Paymaster-General of the Forces, and of the year 1767; only one account more of a subsequent year, which is that of Mr Cooke and of Mr Thomas Townshend, ending 24th of June 1768, has been declared. An arrear of 14 years, in the accounts of an office so important, and of so extensive a public expenditure, was a subject that called for enquiry.

We required from the Auditors of the Imprest the state of the accounts of the Paymasters-General of the Forces in their offices, distinguishing the times when the several parts of the accounts were delivered in, and the progress made towards completing the same.

In the return to this requisition from the office of Lord Sondes, the first article is the final account of Henry Lord Holland, for six months, ending the 24th of June 1765: it is stated to have been delivered to the Auditor in 1772. The accounts of three succeeding Paymasters, for the three succeeding years, have been declared; but this account is neither declared, nor ready for declaration. It was incumbent upon us to enquire into the causes that obstructed the completion of an account of so remote a period:

This account had been under our consideration in the beginning of the year 1781, as far as regarded the balance then due from the representatives of Lord Holland to the public: What further progress had been made in it since that time, both in the Auditor's office and in the Pay-office, we learned from Joseph Hughes, Esq; one of the Deputy Auditors, Mr Thomas Gibbes, one of the clerks in the office of Lord Sondes, and Mr John Colborne, an assistant in the Pay-office, who has been the principal person employed in making up the accounts of Lord Holland.

This account has been ready for declaration, as far as the Auditor has been enabled to proceed with it, ever since the year 1778; the two parts have been ingrossed for above two years, and it has waited only for the acting executor of Lord Holland to strike the balance, and attest the account. Since it has been ingrossed, several additions have, from time to time, been made to the book of account in the Pay-office: such as were made before Christmas last have been entered in the ingrossments. Some time about Christmas, the book of account was taken from the office of the Auditor to the Pay-office, for the purpose of adding two articles to the charge, amounting to 1368 l. 9 s. 3 d. arising from errors in the account pointed out by the Auditor. At this time the balance (including two articles) agreed by the Pay-office, and by them pencilled into the book of account, was sixty-eight thousand and eight pounds six shillings and sixpence and seventy-one hundreds.—Soon after Christmas the book was returned to the Auditor, with several other articles, amounting to 48,799 l. 10 s. 11 d. added to the end of the charge, and inserted next before the two pointed out by the Auditor; and upon the 12th of February, in consequence of a letter from Lord Sondes to Mr Powell, an addition was made of three more articles, amounting to 774 l. 7 s. 3 d. which are the last additions to the charge. An allowance was also claimed of 2845 l. 17 s. 10 d. in addition to the discharge. Supposing this claim to be well founded, the balance due on the 12th of February last, from the representatives of Lord Holland, as Paymaster General of the Forces, to the public, was 114,736 l. 6 s. 10 d.

The balance of public money in the hands, custody, or power of the representatives of Lord Holland, as Paymaster-General of the Forces, upon the 27th of September 1780, returned to our precept by John Powell, Esq; his only acting executor, and attested by him on oath before us upon the 28th of March 1781, as being, to the best of his knowledge, the whole balance then remaining upon the account of the said Lord Holland, was 256,456 l. 2 s. 4 d.; of this balance he paid into the Exchequer, in November 1781, pursuant to the act of the 21st of his present Majesty, 232,515 l. 4 s. 8 d. which reduced the balance in his hand to 23,940 l. 17 s. 8d. this being deducted from 114,736 l. 6 s. 10 d. his balance, upon the 12th of February, leaves 90,795 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which 39,853 l. 1 s. 9 d. was included in the charge before Christmas last, and 50,942 l. 7 s. 5 d. was added to it between Christmas and the 12th of February. Such appeared the encrease of the debt due to the public from the representatives of Lord Holland, since the 27th of September 1780. By what means this balance could accumulate to such a degree since Mr Powell's examination before us, and 15 years after Lord Holland had resigned the office of Paymaster-General, was a difficulty that wanted explanation.

We required from the Auditor of the Imprest a copy of the additions made to the charge and discharge of the final account of Henry Lord Holland, as Paymaster-General of the Forces, between the 27th of September 1780, and the 5th of October last; and also a copy of the like additions since the 5th of October last.

It was not in the power of the Auditor to comply with our first requisition, nor were we able, by any means, to discover either what the particular additions were, or at what times any of them were entered upon the account prior to the 5th of October last; for the entries upon the account are without date, and no memorandum or minute of the time, or subject matter of the entry, is kept in the offices either of the Auditor, or of the Paymaster-General. It has been usual for the Pay-office to leave, in different parts of the body of the account, blanks for sums not ascertained when the account is first drawn out, and to fill them up afterwards at such times when they take the book back to the office.

It was in the power of the Auditor to answer our other re[illegible] entered together at the end of the charge in the account. He returned to us a state of them; but the entries of these articles being also without the material circumstances of dates and authorities, we annexed a copy of this return to a precept to the Pay-office, requiring an account of the times when, and the warrants and authorities by which, the sums contained in that return were respectively paid into the hands, or placed to the account of the Paymaster-General of the Forces, with the dates of such warrants, and by whom granted. They returned to us this state completed as we desired; it consists of a variety of articles which may be classed under five heads: sums paid to deputies of Lord Holland, amounting to 19,255 l. 6 s. 11 d. Two articles of profit on remittances, 9518 l. 4 s. 7 d. Stoppages made by deputies, 20,025 l. 19 s. 5 d.; the two articles pointed out by the Auditor, 1368 l. 9 s. 3 d.; and the three articles, added the 12th of February, 774 l. 7 s. 3 d. the total of these additions is 50,942 l. 7 s. 5 d. The dates of all of them, except the two discovered by the Auditor, are comprehended between the year 1758 and 1765, inclusive; several of the sums are directed to be paid to, and most of the stoppages to be made by the deputies, pursuant to warrants of Commanders in Chief; for the payment of others of them no authority appears.

All the articles that were charges upon Lord Holland, have been several years ago selected from his ledger accounts, and at different times all inserted in his book of account. The additions which were entered about Christmas last, and the three entered the 12th of February, complete the charge against him. It rested now with Mr Powell alone to explain to us the reasons why near 90,000 l. the difference between his balance in September 1780, and the present balance of the account in the office of the Auditor, was not included in his return to our precept upon the 27th of September 1780; and for this purpose we required his attendance.

Upon our informing him, at his desire, of the subject we intended to examine him upon, he begged the indulgence of a few days for consideration. Upon his next attendance, he delivered to us, in writing, a request, that his examination might be deferred; alledging, that he was informed it was under consideration, whether a criminal prosecution should not be commenced against him, on account of his examination upon oath, taken by us in February and March 1781, lest questions should be put, the answers to which might tend to accuse himself. Upon producing to us, at his next attendance, a copy of an extract of a minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 27th of February, and being informed by William Chamberlayne, Esq; the Solicitor to the Treasury, that a criminal prosecution was in their contemplation, we postponed the examination of Mr Powell.

But we did not desist from pursuing such other means of information upon this subject as were within our reach. We had recourse to the official books of the Paymaster-General of the Forces (now declared by the Legislature to be the property of the public) in the Pay-office of the army. We directed the attendance of Mr Powell, Mr Bembridge, and Mr Colborne, at the Pay-office, that they might not be ignorant of our proceedings, and might be ready to give us such information relative to the accounts, as we might think proper to require. In their presence we inspected those books of Lord Holland's accounts, from whence the articles added to the charge in his final account, and included in the return made to us from the Pay-office, had been extracted.

From this inspection, and from the examination of Mr John Colborne, we find, that such of those articles as consist of payments made to Deputy Paymasters, had long ago been entered in the proper books belonging to each respective deputy, as charges against him. It is usual for the deputies abroad to return to the Pay-office in London, as often as they have opportunity, accounts of their receipts and payments, down as low as to the date of their accounts, with the vouchers. The accounts are immediately examined in the office, and entered in the books of each respective deputy; and when the account of the year to which these receipts and payments belong is made up for the Auditor, these articles are posted to their separate accounts in the ledger. The two articles stated in the return as profit on remittances, were made up, one of them about the year 1764, under the direction of Mr Nichols, the then Accountant of the Pay-office; the other, about four or five years ago, under the direction of Mr Powell. The stoppages are taken from the accounts of the deputies, and entered in their respective books. All the articles, composing the sum of 20,025 l. 19 s. 5 d. the amount of the stoppages, were posted into the ledger, to the accounts of the proper deputies, previous to the year 1772, when the final account was sent to the Auditor; and one of these articles in this list is 6854 l. 7 s. 6 d. consisting of stoppages by Mr Powell, as Deputy Paymaster at Quebec; all the deputies mentioned in this return are dead; and all their accounts have been long since made up, except that of Mr Barrow, and that appears now to be finished.

We required a state of the balances of the deputies to Lord Holland, as they now stand between such deputies and the acting executor of Lord Holland. By this return, the sum now due from them amounts to 41,626 l. 19 s. 4 d. but for which the acting executor is answerable to the public.

The circumstance in this enquiry that materially concerns the interest of the public, is their claim upon the estate of the late Lord Holland: this claim is much greater than it was conceived to be: according to Mr Powell's account, (whose duty it was, and who, as Accountant in the Pay-office from June 1765, to March 1776, and Cashier ever since, and as the only acting executor of Lord Holland, must be presumed to know with precision) the total debt to the public, upon the 27th September 1780, was 256,456 l. 2 s. 4 d. What the balance of the account, in the office of the Auditor, might be at that time, was totally immaterial; the debt to the public was the same, however incomplete that account was, or whatever entries might be wanting to the charge or the discharge. [illegible] the account in the Auditor's office states an encrease, in consequence of an agreed and pencilled balance, and of additions (except in two small articles) voluntarily made to the charge in the Pay-office, to 114,736 l. 6 s. 10 d. In March last, Mr Powell paid into the Exchequer, in part of his balance, 20,000 l. which reduced it to 94,736 l. 6 s. 10 d. a sum to which the public has, at this time, confessedly an undoubted right: but this sum, too, may be varied by two articles not yet decided, the one in the charge, the other in the discharge.

In the charge upon the final account of Lord Holland, there is an article of 29,656 l. 11 s. 6 d. profit on exchange made by Peter Taylor, Esq; his deputy in Germany. In order to check this article, the Auditor has frequently required from the Pay-office, the materials from whence this sum was computed and made out. He was furnished about Christmas last with a book, dated the 12th of May 1764, under the signature of Peter Taylor, intituled, "Account of Profit and Loss to the public on all Payments made by Peter Taylor, Deputy Paymaster in Germany." The Auditor has examined this book, and discovered in it variety of errors to the amount of 8577 l. 13 s. 10 d. in favour of the public; he sent his observations upon these errors to Mr Powell the 23d of February; in consequence of which, some of the articles objected to have been examined on the part of Lord Holland, and found to agree with the computations of the Auditor; the rest are as yet unexamined. In the discharge, the article of 2845 l. 17 s. 10 d. is under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury: they have not decided whether they shall admit or reject the claim of Mr Powell to be allowed this sum among his payments. Should this article be disallowed, and the errors in the profit and loss account be found to be real, the sum due to the public will be 106,159 l. 18 s. 6 d.

Hence appears the present state of the debt due to the public from the representatives of Henry Lord Holland, as Paymaster-General of the Forces. The public have, at all events, an undoubted right to the sum of 94,736 l. 6 s. 10 d. and, therefore, in obedience to the act that regulates our conduct, we report it as our opinion, that the representatives of Lord Holland ought, without delay, to pay into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, upon the terms mentioned in the act of the 21st of his present Majesty, chapter 48. the sum of 94,736 l. 6 s. 10 d. to be applied to the service of the public; and, as it is highly expedient, as well for the quiet of the persons interested, as for the satisfaction of the public, that an account so long depending, and of so remote a period, should be brought to a conclusion, we are of opinion the doubtful articles should forthwith be examined and decided upon, and the balance struck between the public and the Accountant, and this account be presented for declaration.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, 26 s. a 44 s. | Tick Beans, 28 s. a 30 s. |
| Barley, 18 s. a 25 s. | Small ditto, 32 s. |
| Rye, 18 s. a 21 s. | Pares, 20 s. a 26 s. |
| Oats, 14 s. a 21 s. | Per Sack. |
| Malt, 36 s. a 42 s. | Fine Flour, 43 s. |
| Grey Pease, 25 s. a 28 s. | Second Sort, 41 s. |
| White ditto, —— | Rape Seed, 28 l. per last. |
| Boiling ditto, 30 s. | |

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE, *Auguſt* 19.

*St James's, Auguſt* 19.

ON Sunday laſt, one of the King's Meſſengers arrived here with the ratification of the Proviſional Articles, ſigned the 30th of November laſt, which was exchanged on the 13th inſtant at Paris, between his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America.

*St James's, Aug.* 19. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peterſburgh.

*Oſtend, Aug.* 13. The Baſon which his Imperial Majeſty ordered to be conſtructed at this port being completed, this day was appointed for its being opened for the reception of ſhips. The ceremony was performed in preſence of their Royal Highneſſes the Governors General, accompanied by Count Belgioioſo, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Aug.* 19.

The Sally, Ferguſon, from Jamaica to London, having ſtruck on a rock, put into the Havanna, where ſhe was condemned.

The Hector, Aſh, from Liverpool for Africa, is on ſhore near Liverpool.

The Lady Catherina, Chriſtian, from Amſterdam, is arrived at Boſton, with her cargo very much damaged.

The Mary, Smithſon, of Liverpool, from Koningsberg, with wheat, is put into Maſtrand leaky.

The Graff Savory, Capt. Babichoff, of and from Peterſburgh for Hull, is loſt on the outer parts of the Paternoſter in the Cattegat, and little hopes of ſaving the cargo.

GRAVESEND,—17. Arrived the Gen. Elliot, Alderſon, from Greenland, with three fiſh.

*From the London Papers, Auguſt* 19.

*Ferrol, June* 13. Died at St Lucar de Barrameda, Donna Anna Keyna, aged 100 years and 25 days; ſhe had eleven children, fifty-nine grand children, and twenty-five great grand-children. She enjoyed, throughout her whole life, perfect health, and preſerved her ſtrength until within two years of her death, when ſhe ſuffered by the conſequences of a fall from a horſe. Her hair, which was black, turned white at the age of forty. At ninety ſhe cut it off, and when it grew again it was of the original colour, which never afterwards changed. She died without having known infirmities, and with the tranquil uſe of her reaſon, declaring that ſhe felt no pain.

*Copenhagen, July* 15. We have accounts from Iceland, that another iſland has appeared above the ſea near to that which has lately emerged.

For ſome time paſt we have had exceſſive hot weather, and the ſky is conſtantly covered with a thick fog, which, without totally intercepting the ſun, deprives us of its brightneſs. Far from moiſtening the ground, this fog dries up the graſs in the fields, and the leaves which drop off the trees, moſt of which are now left bare. It is very extraordinary that this thick hazy weather ſhould continue ſo conſtantly, notwithſtanding the continual variations of the wind.

*Lauſanne, July* 23. We had for ſome time flattered ourſelves with a moſt plentiful harveſt, but our hopes were unfortunately blaſted by a dreadful hurricane and heavy ſhowers of hail, by which fifteen villages are in a manner laid waſte. Thunder ſtorms are almoſt inceſſant here, and fifteen perſons have been ſtruck dead by lightening in one of the Churches of Geneva.

[illegible] news of the arrival of Don Solano's fleet in that port. It is compoſed of twelve ſhips of the line, and hath brought the immenſe treaſure which has been ſo long expected. This fleet made the voyage in fifty days.

*Naples, July* 15. The fogs continue, and are accompanied with ſo alarming an increaſe of obſcurity, that our bargemen dare not venture on the water without compaſs. Some of our naturaliſts will have it, that theſe thick vapours are produced by the electrical matter which envelope the atmoſphere; their opinion is rather ſtrengthened by letters received from Amalfi, purporting that thunder ſtorms have been there ſo frequent and deſtructive, that in the neighbourhood of Monte Cervino forty reapers had been ſtruck dead by lightening.

*Altena, Aug.* 1. We learn from Copenhagen of orders being given by that Court, for the immediate fitting out of ten ſhips of the line. The proclamation is repeated, forbidding all Daniſh ſailors from enliſting into any foreign ſervice, and a general amneſty has been publiſhed in favour of all ſuch deſerters from the ſea ſervice as will return to their duty.

LONDON.

Early this morning, the Purſer of the Lord Mulgrave Eaſt-Indiaman came to the India-Houſe with the news of the above ſhip being ſafe arrived off Portſmouth, and under way for the Downs. She parted with the others the 23d of June laſt, all well.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from Boſton, which were brought over in the Roſamond, Captain Love, arrived in the Downs. There were four more ſhips lading there for London, which were to ſail the beginning of July.

The Roſamond, Love, is arrived at Portſmouth from Boſton, after a very ſhort paſſage of 25 days, and has brought with her the Boſton news papers down to the 21ſt of July, which is by many days the lateſt date of any intelligence from that quarter. The aſſemblies of the different States were then unanimous in expreſſing a jealouſy that Congreſs wanted more power than was conſiſtent with the welfare of the confederacy, and therefore had refuſed to paſs into a law ſeveral meaſures recommended by them: They had, however, pretty generally voted a ſum of money to be diſpoſed of by Congreſs, but this was far ſhort of what they were aſſeſſed at; and the aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's Bay were prorogued by Mr Hancock, the Governor, till the month of September, which would effectually prevent, till then, any further application for money to that State. Several ſevere laws had been made, which, though uſeful to the community, militate againſt their boaſted liberty, and would be conſidered in England as highly oppreſſive to the ſubject. Among other things, it is ordered that no man ſhall have a loaded gun, piſtol, or any fire-arms, in his houſe, under a penalty of ten pounds, and the forfeiture of the piece. There was alſo a talk of preventing timber being cut, but under certain regulations, and a particular complement to be made the French in that article, under an idea of gratitude for procuring their independence. Veſſels continued to arrive in all the American ports from almoſt every part of Europe, which filled their warehouſes, and ſeveral private families, for a pecuniary ſatisfaction, had turned out of their habitations to lodge European goods which were not likely to be diſpoſed of theſe three years.

By the fortunate arrival yeſterday of the Diana, Sinclair, and Green Iſland, Humphries, from Jamaica, all the outſtanding ſhips which ſailed with the convoy in May laſt are arrived, except two, which put into the Havannah in diſtreſs, where they met with every aſſiſtance they ſtood in need of.

A foreign correſpondent, of good information, writes as follows, in a letter dated Calais, Aug. 17:—"The beſt piece of authentic news I can give you at preſent, is, that the definitive treaty will be ſigned in a very few days."

Accounts from Madrid, by the laſt mail, adviſe, that the populace in that city have lately been very turbulent, ſurrounding the King's coach, and calling out for a redreſs of their grievances, which aroſe from the oppreſſions of their ſuperiors, and the ſcarcity of proviſions.

By a letter received yeſterday from Paris, we are told that the Count de Graſſe has been tried by a Court Martial there, and ſentenced to 21 years impriſonment, beſides undergoing the diſagreeable formality of having his title of *Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St Louis* taking from him, and being broke for ever ſerving the French King.

The foreign prints abound with compliments to the new-elected States of America. It is aſſerted that the mutiny among the ſoldiers has terminated to the ſatisfaction of all parties; that for five, ſix, or ſeven years ſervice, Congreſs has granted them tracts of land according to the cuſtom among the Romans; that a fund is provided for the payment of the debts of America, which now amounts to nine millions ſterling; and laſtly, that a public Bank is eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia, and American currency will be an object of no longer contempt to the world. —The cunning of Congreſs may guard for the preſent againſt the abuſes incident to ſuch an inſtitution; but the time will probably come, when the public credit of America may involve her in the moſt ſerious difficulties. It was the *public credit* of England, that heaped upon her head ſo much debt, and ſo many grievous taxes, and contributed to the revolt of her unnatural children.—Let this be an example *in terrorem*, to the new created States.

The following is extracted from a pamphlet, lately publiſhed, entitled, "Obſervations on the Commerce of the American States:"

"The following is a ſtriking proof of the ſuperiority of our woollings to the French, in the opinion of the Americans: When France granted a ſum of money to Congreſs for cloathing the American troops, Mr Laurens, jun. was employed to provide it, but inſtead of laying out the money in France, he went to Holland and bought Engliſh cloaths, and ſent them to America. The French Miniſter was inſtructed to complain to Congreſs of this tranſaction, ſo ungrateful and injurious to France; but Mr Laurens juſtified himſelf by ſaying, it was his duty to do the beſt he could with the money, and that the Engliſh cloaths of equal price with the French were much better."

They write from Carolina, that letters had been received there from Mr Laurens, dated London, 1ſt and 7th of April; in the firſt of which he expreſſed great uneaſineſs at the backwardneſs of the Engliſh to evacuate New-York; but, in his ſecond letter, mentioned having had an interview with the Duke of Portland, and the reſt of the miniſtry, who aſſured him that event ſhould take place with all convenient ſpeed.

A report having been circulated that the Americans would not ſuffer the Britiſh flag to fly in their ports, and that the breaking out, on making enquiry into it we find the matter ſtands briefly thus:—An American ſhip being at New-York ſoon after the peace was known, the Captain of her behaved in an inſolent manner, refuſing the cuſtomary honours uſually given to King's ſhips, on which the officers of the men of war obliged him to take in his thirteen ſtripes, and on his returning into the Cheſapeak he repreſented the matter in ſuch a light that for ſome days Engliſh veſſels were not permitted to hoiſt their colours; but the affair ſoon ſubſided, and was forgotten. The other circumſtance aroſe from the maſter of the Engliſh merchant ſhip having commanded a privateer during the war, and capturing ſome American ſhips, when his conduct to the priſoners not meeting with their approbation they ſent him to Coventry, to the great loſs of his owners.

The following are the heads of the Ratification of the Convention, entered into, July 16. 1782, between the Comte de Vergennes and Dr Franklin, regulating the amount, intereſt, and reimburſment, of the divers ſums lent by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under his warrant to the United States of America. The amount is eighteen millions of livres. Dr Franklin had engaged, that it ſhould be paid into his Majeſty's Treaſury by the firſt of January, 1788, with five per cent. intereſt, but the King of France thinking that it might be inconvenienr to pay ſo large a ſum at one period, has agreed to receive it in twelve payments of 1,500,000 livres each, in twelve years; the firſt payment to be made the third year after the concluſion of peace; his Majeſty at the ſame time makes a preſent to the United States of all the arrears of intereſt to the 16th July, and from thence till the date of the treaty of peace. The five millions of florins lent by the Dutch, for which the King of France has pledged himſelf, are agreed to be paid by him at ten equal payments, the firſt of which is to be made at ſix years from the date of the loan, and to be diſcharged, together with the intereſt upon it, within five years from the firſt payment. The above ſum is agreed to be repaid on the part of Congreſs, according to the conditions entered into by them on the 5th of November, 1781.

The diſturbances in America, which have evidently driven General Waſhington to retirement, are a proof how fit the Americans are to receive Independence. Nothing but anarchy and perfidy can be the conſequence, when every cobler, tailor, and tranſported *gentleman*, erects himſelf into a legiſlator, and pretends to lay the foundations of an empire; ſuch are the effects of teaching the people that they are wiſer than their leaders, and that every cabbage-ſeller may be a Chancellor. ——As well may we confide in a flock of ſheep, that they ſhall march orderly into Smithfield. Old England has had enough of ſuch tickling; for the future, let every man labour in his vocation, and leave government to thoſe who are fit for it, and whoſe intereſt it moſt is to preſerve our Conſtitution.

Between nine and ten laſt night, the Heavens were ſuddenly and grandly illuminated; a broad ſtream of light darted, as it were, through the atmoſphere, and attracted the notice of all paſſengers. The cauſe and nature of this phænomenon we expect to have ſome account of from the Virtuoſi.

Laſt night a ſingular phenomenon appeared in the air, about nine o'clock, towards the neighbourhood of Soho. This extraordinary appearance conſiſted of an immenſe globe of fire, which ſeemed in magnitude about twenty times larger than the apparent face of the moon; it travelled from the ſouth towards the north-eaſt, and was in its front conſiderably more luminous than in any other part of its body, and had a tail ſomewhat like that of a comet. It ſeemed to be ſituated about an hundred yards from the tops of the houſes, and by its immenſe ſize and prodigious brightneſs terrified every ſpectator. We have not heard whether any miſchief has reſulted from this very extraordinary appearance, but if any exploſion has taken place it is highly probable that very great damage muſt have been occaſioned by it.

According to the Bruſſels Gazette, Trincomale was attacked on the 25th of Auguſt 1782, and ſurrendered on the 30th of the ſame month to Meſſrs Suffrein and Deſſoys, upon condition of the European troops being ſent to Madras, and the Seapoys left at liberty to chooſe which ever ſide they thought proper. The Fort capitulated the ſame day, on the ſame terms. The captors found in the place 50,000 piaſters in ſilver, 20,000 lb. weight of gunpowder, 1800 canon balls, ſix months proviſion for the garriſon, 1200 firelocks complete, four field pieces, three ſmall mortars, ten howitzers, and twenty guns: In the Fort were found forty pieces of ordnance, twenty of them braſs, and a great quantity of ammunition of all ſorts. It was ſo well fortified, that the account ſays it would not have proved ſo eaſy a purchaſe had not the garriſon been in total want of water. The garriſon of Trincomale conſiſted of 400 Europeans and 600 Seapoys. Monſ. de Suffrein has garriſoned it with 1500 men, French, Dutch, and Seapoys, and given the command to Engineer Chevalier Deſſoys, who was very inſtrumental in the reduction of the place. It appears, that the united forces of the French, Dutch, and Seapoys, amounted to 2550 effective men.

Sir Charles Douglas is appointed to the command on the Nova-Scotia ſtation, and is to ſail about the middle of next month.

The new monument erecting by order of Government in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham, is, we are informed, almoſt finiſhed, and will be opened for the inſpection of the public in a ſhort time.

On Wedneſday laſt, a young gentleman of a reſpectable family was convicted at the aſſizes at Exeter, of counterfeiting the hand-writing of Mr Wemyſs, member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland, in the ſuperſcription of ſeveral letters to be ſent by the poſt, in order to avoid the duty of poſtage, and received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years.

EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt* 19.

"Though the Definitive Treaty is certainly not completed, and though the Commercial Treaty lingers in the ſame ſituation, confident as Mr Hartley had been of a ſpeedy concluſion, the Stocks ſeem to be on the riſe, though ſtill fluctuating. New obſtacles are ſaid to have ariſen with reſpect to the treaty—the ceſſion of Eaſt Florida, or the ſale of Gibraltar.

"Mr Burke is to produce a new bill of Reform on the meeting of Parliament. It is ſaid to be on a very comprehenſive ſyſtem, and to be ſo conſtructed as to take in all its objects, without admitting of a probability of exception.

"Parliament will meet early in October. It is intended to diſpatch the public buſineſs as early as poſſible; and upon this principle the ſeſſions will ſo early commence, as it is expected eight months at leaſt will be taken up in the general inveſtigation which is intended by Parliament, of the wealth, commercial, domeſtic, and political ſituation of the country.

"Her Majeſty is daily gaining ſtrength, and the young princeſs is in a good ſtate of health.

"The two great Scotch financiers, the Earl of Stair and Mr Sinclair, are ſaid to be again at work, to point out, according to *their* different views, the public abilities and reſources.

"Lord Aſhburton is engaged in a legal production; his whole ſoul is wrapt up in it, and his expectations are ſo great of the acceſſion of fame that he ſhall reap from it, that even the advice of his phyſicians, and the circumſtances of his bad health, are no impediments to his reſolution.

"Col. Tarleton has got a very conſiderable appointment in the Prince of Wales's Houſehold.

"It is ſaid the proſecution of Sir Thomas Rumbold will be given up, as it is at length found out, that that degree of criminality which was cried up ſo warmly and confidently againſt him, does not, from the circumſtances of evidence, attach. It is in contemplation, then, from motives of humanity to the honourable Baronet, if the Lord Advocate can be prevailed upon, to withdraw the proſecution, as it clearly can anſwer no other end than the embarraſſment of his fortune, which has already ſuffered 20,000 l. in his defence.

"Adminiſtration are very unpopular in Ireland, though from the circumſtances of the election returns hitherto, their parliamentary ſtrength promiſes to be reſpectable. It muſt be conſidered, however, that the Iriſh Houſe of Commons is infinitely leſs the repreſentation of the people than this; and that of the Iriſh Volunteers one-fifth are not freeholders, conſequently their individual influence at elections cannot equal the weight of their aggregate remonſtrances to Parliament; ſo peculiarly ſituated are the rights of election in Ireland, that one man may have, perhaps, two hundred freeholders at his command, and thoſe the very meaneſt perſons in the kingdom. It is not to be imagined, then, that the return at the elections being *favourable* apparently to Government, can anſwer an end prejudicial to the intereſts of that country, becauſe when 70,000 men in arms ſpeak the voice of the people, they MUST be obeyed.

"It is reported that the law relating to the franking of letters, which is to be propoſed ſoon after the meeting of parliament, is not to extend to a total abolition of franks, but that no member of either houſe is to direct any letter to paſs free, without the internal contents of the ſame is either written or ſigned with his own hand; and that no letter ſhall be directed by any perſon to any member, without the ſubſtance of the writing peculiarly relates to members to whom the letter is directed; and the ſame muſt be ſpecified by a proper character on the back of the letter, which will be ordered for that purpoſe. This will be an amazing acquiſition to the revenue, and the expence will only fall on thoſe who can well afford to pay.

"The Count de Graſſe had on board the Zealous a very conſiderable ſum of money, which he, immediately on his arrival here, lodged in the Bank of England, he not being thoroughly ſatisfied with the ſecurity of the funds of his own country.

"The ſeverity of the puniſhment ſaid to have been inflicted on account of his having fought ſo bravely in defence of his *own purſe*.

"A moſt extraordinary phænomenon appeared yeſterday evening in the vicinity of ſeveral parts of the metropolis. A large ball of fire, ſtrongly reſembling, and marked with the *features* of the Moon, ſhot through the air with ſo little of veloci-

ty, as to make its progress with extraordinary slowness. It was accompanied by a great number of sparkles like stars, which followed it at some distance. Its direction was to the East, and it did not loose itself to the sight for more than ten minutes.

"A gentleman who lives in Kentish town writes thus to his friend in London: "On Monday night last, about half past nine, as I was sitting in my parlour, without any light in the room, near to the window that commands a view of the road, I was aroused from nearly a state of forgetfulness, by a sudden change in the physical world, that I had never before been witness of. The day being shut in, and the moon not yet risen, I could but imperfectly perceive the objects before me. In a moment, from an almost total darkness, a blaze of light, little inferior to that at noon-day, struck me with the utmost astonishment. Every surrounding object became as visible and distinct to my sight, as if the moon had shone out in its utmost splendor. Awe-struck with this phenomenon, I started from my chair, and tremulously called out, What is that? Then hastily throwing up the sash, I beheld, with astonished eyes, a stream of fire, of considerable length and magnitude, swiftly, but not rapidly, passing over my head, in a direct line from north to south. In the course, its light gradually decreased, and in a few seconds it entirely vanished. Darkness now again pervaded every part as before, an effluvia impregnated the ambient air, strong as that which is emitted by sulphur, when in a state of inflammation. Though I do not imagine there was any thing miraculous, or even very uncommon in the appearance, but that it may be easily accounted for in a natural way; yet I will honestly confess to you, that I was seized with a panic at the instant, that I am now almost ashamed of, and therefore shall scrupulously avoid giving you the particulars."

A letter from a gentleman at Hull, dated August 19. says, "Last night, about half past nine, the inhabitants of this place were greatly alarmed by an uncommon phenomenon, by a great ball of fire or meteor passing directly over the town. It first made its appearance in the N. W. to N. quarter, and proceeded in a direction to S. E. before it arrived perpendicular to us. A great part of the atmosphere was so illuminated by its light, as if the moon had shone with its utmost splendor; when it became vertical, a great buzzing was heard in the atmosphere—its tail might be (from imagination) about ten yards in length—its extremity all shattered, dropping also parts of the ignified matter. The ball was to appearance about the size of a globe that would contain two bushels, and of a bright flame; it could not be much higher than about 200 yards, with a velocity at about two miles in a minute—could see it to the distance of five miles or more whilst the horizon did not intercept me—it was seen to burst a little lower than Spurn Point, with a great explosion, and was heard with us something like the discharging of great guns at a distance—don't hear any harm ensued therefrom—I have since been informed it was seen a great way northward."

The ball of fire described in the foregoing letter, passed over York with great velocity near ten o'clock on Monday night. Its direction seemed to be from N. W. to S. E. There had been a few flashes of lightning a short time before it made its appearance. We have accounts from Scarborough, Malton, Staithe, Thirsk, Leeds, and many other places, of the consternation into which the inhabitants had been thrown by the above extraordinary phenomenon. Those who saw it in York and at other places, mention its appearance to have been exactly the same as described in the letter from Hull.

A letter from Whitby, dated August 19. says, "I have just time to describe to you a most extraordinary phenomenon which was seen at this place about a quarter past nine last night—it was a large and most splendid meteor. Previous to its appearance there was a faint moving light in the N. W. something similar to the Aurora Borealis. Presently the heavens seemed to open, and forth issued a large globular mass of brilliant fire, with a tail of a conical figure, gently tapering to a point. This took its course in a line with the river, and glided along in the most smooth and pleasing manner imaginable, illuminating the air so effectually, that one might have seen to read the smallest print. Its distance from the earth seemed to be about twice the height of our loftiest houses. Presently after it had passed above the bridge, a number of small globes began to diverge from the head or nucleus, which being beyond conception bright, exhibited a most grand and noble spectacle. It continued its course up the river nearly as high as the docks, where it broke into a number of still smaller globulus, which going off in an horizontal direction, the whole soon disappeared."

*Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 21.*

"A fiery meteor appeared on Monday last, the 18th inst. about nine o'clock at night. It was seen by great numbers of people in this city and neighbourhood, who were enjoying the coolness of the evening. Almost all of them agree in the following facts, That it seemed to come from the north-west and went to the south-east: That it had the appearance of a fiery ball, with a tail in the shape of a cone, which had the ball for its base: That the light was so strong, that the smallest pin could have been seen on the ground; and that its colour was a bright pale white, like that of white lightning. The opinions were very different with regard to its height and size. Some thought its path was very high in the heavens, and others, that it was not higher than a steeple. Some compared the size of the ball to that of the full moon, while others thought it not much larger than a star. Some thought the tail ten yards long, and others, but a few feet—that sparks issued from it, and that there was the appearance of smoke in its track.

"Many will remember, that a large fiery meteor, similar to this one, appeared, on Sunday, November 26. 1758, about nine o'clock at night. It was first seen at Cambridge, from which place it moved to Carlisle, to Auchinleck in Airshire, Inverness, and to the western coast of Rossshire. By observations made on that meteor, it must have been from 90 to 100 miles high in many places; but its height was very uneven, and its velocity thirty miles in a second.

"The meteor seems to have come from the north of Scotland, and to have moved southward towards Ireland. When accounts are received from observers in that tract, its height and velocity may be ascertained in the same manner.

Upon Monday last, arrived in Arbroath, Captain John Lockhart, of the Royal Navy, who was waited upon by the Magistrates, and presented with the freedom of the burgh, in testimony of their gratitude for the many eminent services he has done to his King and country, during the former and late war.

We are informed from respectable authority, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales intends honouring York races with his presence.

On Monday last, was married, Captain Wilson, of the artillery, to Miss Whyte, youngest daughter of the late Dr Whyte of Bennedice.

Yesterday, the Magistrates gave judgment in one of the actions at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, against the person calling himself Dr James Graham, and found him guilty of causing print and publish a scandalous and malicious libel against the Lord Provost and Magistrates of this city, in their character of Magistrates, and fined him in 20 l. Sterling, and granted warrant to imprison him till payment, in consequence of which he was last night committed to prison. Having soon afterwards, however, raised the money, by the intervention of some gentlemen who had gone to hear his lecture, he was immediately liberated.

This morning, the child which was rode over by a cart on Monday afternoon, as mentioned in our paper of that night, died of the fever which that melancholy accident occasioned.

Wednesday, at the church of Old Monkland, Mr John Bower, late preacher in the Chapel of Ease at Shettleston, was ordained assistant-minister and successor to the Rev. Mr Robert Park, present incumbent of that parish.

Monday the 11th inst. a field of fine barley was cut down at Silver Banks, in Old Kilpatrick parish; and, on Monday the 18th, two large parks of wheat were cut down, in excellent order, at the same place.

Since Monday last, many fields of wheat, oats, barley, and pease have been cut down in the counties of Lanark, Air, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling. In the west country they have the most flattering appearances of plentiful and cheap markets.

We hear from New Galloway, that last week good oat-meal was selling in that town at 13 d. the peck.

Wednesday, meal, made from oats of this year's growth, sold, in Glasgow market, at 17 d. the peck, and good old meal at 16 d.

The Lion, Campbell, and the Nancy, ———, from Clyde, and the Flora, Kinnear, from Liverpool, are arrived at Virginia.

The Virginia, Hazard, after a short passage from New York, was spoke with, Wednesday morning, off Lamlash. Robert Sheddan and John Goodrich, jun. Esq; late merchants in New York, together with their families, came passengers in her.

The Unity, Grindlay, from Borrowstounness, arrived at London on the 15th current, after a passage of five days.

Lately the School of Kirriemuir was examined, in presence of several Ministers, and others, in the town and neighbourhood. The highe. Classes rendered the most approved Roman authors into English, and furnished specimens of their Latin compositions, which showed an accurate acquaintance with both Languages. Those learning Arithmetic, Writing, and English also merited the highest commendation in their several branches; and the examination concluded with an agreeable repetition of Historical Dialogues, and other pieces. The whole did distinguished credit to the taste and abilities of Mr Mowat the schoolmaster as a teacher.

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*To the Printer of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Σκιας δ' ει τις τυρος αθροον εξαψε τι αιρι.

ARIST. DE MUNDO. *Cap.* 7.

SIR,

I HOPE that some of your philosophical friends will soon gratify the public with a theory of that species of meteors, one of which appeared on Monday evening. As I had an opportunity of viewing it in a very favourable situation, I shall present them with a few circumstances; which distance, or the rapidity of its motion, may have prevented them from observing. I saw it pass through, at least, five miles of its course, during which it was very near me. * Its direction seemed nearly from North-west to South-east. It consisted of a spherical ball, and a tail in the form of a cone. The ball was of the colour of iron heated, to what is termed a white heat; the tail, particularly toward the extremity, was of a darker yellow. The diameter of the ball seemed about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a yard, and was sensibly oblate on the foremost side. No spots were visible upon it, nor did I see any marks of a rotary motion round its axis. The length of the tail appeared to be about 15 yards. I could perceive, I thought, a certain whizzing sound as it passed, and I found it soon followed by a gentle breeze.

Although I consider all the theories which have hitherto been advanced to account for these meteorical phænomena as unsatisfactory, yet I cannot pretend to offer one of my own in their stead. Whether I consider it as arising from *electrical causes*, or from various particles exhaled by the solar rays which afterwards meet and take fire in the atmosphere, still I see inexplicable difficulties. By neither of these could I account for its direction, form, or velocity. I confess, however, that I am rather inclined to consider it as an electrical phænomenon, than as a conglobated assemblage of different particles floating in the air; for, as we recede from the surface of the earth, the density of the air diminishes, Is it possible then, that a globe of so large a size could have been supported at the height at which it must have been?

Some of the circumstances attending this meteor, however, are easily accounted for: *It appeared oblate on the foremost side.* —This arose from the resistance of the air, which is immensely great, being equal to a $\frac{376}{100}$ part of the whole velocity †. The *breeze* arose from the air being displaced by the body in motion, and afterwards collapsing, and if it was attended with heat, the expansion arising from this, would increase the effect. The *whizzing sound* was also a consequence of the particles of air collapsing and impinging on each other.

The honest countryfolks in my neighbourhood are portending many disastrous consequences from this meteor; but I hope it will produce one good effect, at least, in leading the thoughts of your correspondents to physical subjects. We shall see, more frequently, I hope, in future, essays on natural philosophy; a science, which, both for elegance, pleasure, and utility, deserves the attention of every ingenious mind.

M———N. LORENZO.

* To a spectator in Linlithgow it appeared to the Westward of it, standing not two miles West of Linlithgow, it appeared to the Eastward.

† Newton's Principia, 310. Benj. Robins' Experiments.

*To the Printer of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

THE late extraordinary meteor that passed over this place from the northward towards the south, has justly excited people's curiosity, and there have been only partial accounts of it in the public papers. It were to be wished, however, that we could trace where it began, and how far it went before it was extinguished; likewise, to know how far the splendor of its light extended, which was so surprisingly great here and useful in several respects. The only way to procure these, seems to be, that people who have seen it, would send in a letter, post paid, an account of their observations, to some person who would take the trouble of collecting and arranging them. Dr Macfait offers his services for this purpose, and intends to publish them in the news-papers, when he has got all the necessary accounts. Such, therefore, as are desirous to promote that part of natural knowledge, will please send him their observations, directed to Dr E. Macfait, Edinburgh.

## SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

July 5. Industry of Peterhead, Hutchison, from Aberdeen, for Dantzick, in balast.

6. Janet of Kincardine, Scotland, from Konningsberg, for Leith, with wheat.
Nancy of Irvine, Ferguson, from Dantzick, for Irvine, with deals.
Favourite of and from Dundee, Hutton, for Riga, in balast.
Janet of Carron, Logan, from Koningsberg, for Dunbar, grain.
William and Agnes of Kincardine, Bruce, from Dantzick, for Kincardine, with ditto.

7. Four Sisters of Dundee, Key, from Liebau, for Dundee, ditto.
Benevolence of Scarborough, Marshall, from Dantzick, for Leith, with ditto.
Duchess of Hamilton of Borrowstounness, Kay, from Memel, for Borrowstounness, with ditto.
Stadt Bruges of Ostende, Van Gelderen, from Riga, for Dundee, with ditto.
Peggy of Alloa, Miller, from Dantzick, for Alloa, with ditto.
Young Benjamin of Dysart, Normand, from Dantzick, for Leith, with ditto
Fortune of Aberdeen, Brown, from Koningsberg, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Dundee of Dundee, Robertson, from St Petersburgh, for Dundee, with flax and iron.
Mary of Newcastle, Linden, from Petersburgh, for Dundee, ditto.
Diligence of Newcastle, Fairweather, from St. Petersburgh, for Leith, with ditto.
Marys of Airth, Dick, from Koningsberg, for Dunbar, with grain.

8. Friendship of Stranraer, Simple, from Dantzick, for Alloa, ditto.
Lady Mar of Alloa, Mackay, from Dantzick, for Alloa, ditto.
Margaret of Dysart, Ramsay, from Riga, for Dundee, with ditto.
Hope of Aberdeen, Crevie, from St. Petersburgh, for Aberdeen, with flax and iron.
Rodney of Aberdeen, Taylor, from Koningsberg, for Aberdeen, with grain.
Katharine and Peggy of Kincardine, Stewart, from St Petersburgh, from Dublin, with flax and iron.
Elisabeth of Kirkcaldy, Beveridge, from Riga, for Dunbar, grain.

9. Thetis of Aberdeen, Willock, from Leith, for St. Petersburgh.
Scotstarvet of Crail, Cheine, from Anstruther, for Memel, ditto.
Hope of Irvine, Hamilton Sheddin, from St Petersburgh, for Irvine, with hemp.

ELSINORE, Aug. 9. 1783. Wind, N. W. with rain.
WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, August 19. Cornwallis, Wishart, from Hull, with timber; Hawk, Sinclair, from Hartleypool, with oats and wheat; Stockton, Walter, from Sunderland, with wheat; Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, light; Fanny, Gray, from Stockton, with wheat; Providence, Willson, from Sealock, in ballast; Benevolence, Marshall, from Dantzick, with wheat; Young Benjamin, Normond, from ditto, with oats and wheat; Good Intent, Holback, from Cambus, with oats; Janet, Scotland, from Koningsberg, with wheat; Diligence, Fairweather, from Petersburgh, with hemp and goods; Anne, Ritchieson, from Dantzick, with wheat and ashes; Friendship, Forsyth, from Inverkeithing, with wheat—21. Tweed, Coutis, from Dantzick, with ditto.—22. Hellen, Heiggans, from Alloa, with ditto; Friends Goodwill, Martinson, from Hull, with oak wood; Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, with empty sacks and casks; Philip, Barstead, from Lynn, with barley, oats, pease; Providence, Ross, from Inverkeithing, with deals; Success, Ferrier, from Torryburn, with green wood; Isobel, Dryfdale, from ditto, with coals; Elisabeth, Turkin, from ———, with ditto.—23. Peggy, Maclaren, from Inverness, with whisky; Lark, Avendure, from Chatham, in ballast; Magdalene, Bachope, from ———, with wine; Linkilo, Renson, from London, with wheat and pease; Mary, Hairs, from Yarmouth, with oats and barley; Nelly, Milln, from Longannat, with stones; William and Agnus, Bruce, from Dantzick, with wheat and oats; Martha, Farthing, from Blackney, with oats and barley; Good Intent, Robison, from Boston, with oats; Elisabeth, Anderson, from Memel, with timber.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Aug. 21. Virginia, Bruce, from New York, with lumber.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 22.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 25s. | 0d. | 23s. | 0d. | 22s. | 0d. | |
| Barley, | 21 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 0 | } Crop 1782. |
| Oats, | 17 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 00 | 0 | |
| Pease, | 20 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 18 | 0 | |

New Bear, 20 s New Oats, from 16 s. to 12 s.


## AYR RACES

TO begin upon Monday the 22d day of September next.—The particulars to be afterwards advertised.

## STANCE OF A FAIR CHANGED.

THE FIRST FAIR of DUNDEE, which falls on Tuesday first, the 26th current, is to be held on the same ground with Stephen's Fair; that is, at the one mile stone from Dundee, upon the Arbroath Road.

## *POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.*

For the Eleventh Time,—at the Large Room in Bailie Fyfe's Close, opposite Blackfriar's Wynd.

THIS EVENING, (FOR THE LAST TIME) Dr GRAHAM will have the honour of delivering his very celebrated Lecture, on increasing the number, preserving the health, and exalting the virtue, the honour, and the happiness of the Human Species at large, especially of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

The doors will be open at half-past-Seven, and the Lecture will begin precisely at Eight o'clock.

Admission TWO SHILLINGS.—The room will be illuminated with wax.

Dr Graham desires most respectfully and most gratefully to present his thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of ———, to the other Noblemen! and to the learned Law Lord, who condescended, on Thursday night, to attend, and to hear the whole of his Lecture from beginning to end; for the entire and most hearty approbation which they were pleased afterwards, publickly in the room, before a most respectable company of gentlemen, to bestow on the innocency and usefulness of the Lecture; and for acknowledging so frankly, that they were all very highly entertained.

Dr Graham desires most respectfully to thank the learned Lord and Advocates who attended his Lecture the first night at Mary's Chapel, for their warm and most obliging approbation of the Lecture.

## SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

ON account of the great advance on Medicines, which takes place the first of September next, J. CAW, at Mr Elliot's, Parliament Square, has laid in a large fresh cargo of that useful Medicine, so well known for affording speedy relief in cases of the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, &c. The bottles are marked 4 s. and 7 s. each. People who are acquainted with the virtues of these Drops, (and many people of credit can be referred to in Edinburgh) and may stand in need of them, will do well to supply themselves before the heavy advance takes place, as the medicine will keep pure and fresh for many months.

N. B. Mr Spilsbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. second edition, with the particulars of eighty cures, lent gratis to read.

*Of* J. Caw, *as above, may be had,*

Dr SMITH's SPECIFIC DROPS, at 2 s. 6 d. and 5 s. each.

A new supply of his Restorative Drops, at 10 s. 6 d. are just arrived, warranted fresh.

## PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL OF ELGIN being reſolved to preſerve the Game on his Eſtates in the county of Fife, hopes no perſon will hunt or ſhoot thereon without liberty.

All poachers will be proſecuted; and the tenants are ſtrictly ordered to inform againſt ſuch as ſhall treſpaſs.

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DUNDEE, 21*ſt Auguſt*, 1783.

THIS day the Grammar School here was examined by the Preſbytery, in preſence of the Magiſtrates, and a number of other Gentlemen. The ſcholars in the ſeveral claſſes gave great ſatisfaction.

The Preſbytery think it incumbent on them, in this public manner, to ſignify their approbation of the Maſters, and that it is their opinion, they are deſerving of continued encouragement.

JOHN MILLER, MODERATOR.

MR WATSON continues to have good accommodation for boarders. MR BROWN begins the rudiment claſs on the firſt of November; and it is intreated, that thoſe who intend to ſend their children will be as punctual as poſſible in obſerving that day. The ſchool is to be convened on Monday the 29th of September.

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THAT in the Petition given in to the Lords of Council and Seſſion, in name of Henry Graham in Craigs of Stirling, and John Wright, late Enſign in the Caſtle of Stirling, againſt John Grahame meſſenger in Stirling, their Lordſhips, on adviſing the ſame, upon the 8th Auguſt 1783 pronounced the following interlocutor: "Having adviſed this petition, grant warrant to and ordain the Judge "of the Lyon Court and his Deputes, to deliver up to the petitioners "the bond of caution, and atteſtation thereof, granted by them for the "ſaid John Grahame his due execution of the office of meſſenger:— "Find John Grahame liable to the petitioners in the expence of this "application, and of the advertiſement after-mentioned, modify the "ſame to Five Pounds Sterling, and decern, and ordain John Grahame "to make payment to the petitioners of that ſum, and alſo of the ex-"pence of extracting the decreet, as the ſame ſhall be certified by the "Collector of the Clerks dues: And appoint the petitioners to publiſh "this ſentence in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening "Courant.

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## SPILSBURY'S DROPS,

*For the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, &c.*

JAMES PATON, merchant Montroſe, reſpectfully acquaints the publie, that from the frequent demands for this article, he has now received from the proprietor, Soho Square, London, a large ſtock of this valuable medicine, in bottles, to be ſold at 4s. and 7s. each.——Alſo, a copy of Mr Spilſbury Treatiſe on the Scurvy, Gout, and Diet, with the particulars of 80 cures, which may be peruſed gratis.

N. B. After the 1ſt of September next, a duty of 6d. on the ſmall, and 1s. on the large bottles takes place; but orders given and paid for for, prior to that time, will be delivered at the uſual price.

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## SALE OF MEDICINES,

*(At Prices much reduced, to the firſt of September,)*

At Mrs WATERSTON's Warehouſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

PETTON's NERVOUS DROPS, from the fineſt Caſtor, remarkable for recovering from all nervous, weakly, and low-ſpirited complaints. Bottles 3s. to be ſold at 2s.

CHYMICAL, or PECTORAL DROPS, from Honey, and the richeſt Balſams; are moſt effectual in removing bad coughs, colds, chincoughs, aſthmas, &c. Bottles 1s. ſold at 8d.

STOMATIC LAX PILLS, exceeding fine. Boxes 6d. ſold at 4d.

A few bottles DAFFY's ELIXIR, 1s. 6d. to be ſold at 1s. 3d.

JUNIPER's ESSENCE of PEPPERMINT, ſtoppered bottles at 3s. phials 1s. each. This will be raiſed after the firſt of September, ſo families will do well to provide themſelves in time.

The above are all freſh and new made, of the fineſt liquors, and will keep a number of years good; ſo any who wiſh to have them will pleaſe apply in time, as they are to be given up, on account of the tax, which takes place in a few days.

N. B. WAX CANDLE TAPER, and FLAMBEAUX, to be had at ſaid Warehouſe, at the loweſt prices.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

MR SPEEDIMAN, from a reſpectful ſenſe of the favours he has received, by the extenſive ſale of that valuable Medicine THE STOMACH PILLS, informs all thoſe who may have occaſion to uſe theſe Pills, That he continues to ſell them at 1s. 6d. per box until the 1ſt September, when he will be obliged to advance the price, by reaſon of a tax to be then impoſed; and therefore, as he can aſſure the Public that the efficacy of theſe Pills remain for years, the tax will be ſaved by their being bought from Meſſrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. of Edinburgh, and Meſſrs Alexander Leſlie and Co. at Aberdeen, before the above period.

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AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

## THE ENDEAVOUR,

WILLIAM MARSHALL Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 28th inſtant.

N. B. The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

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AT LEITH—FORLONDON,

## THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will ſail the 28th Auguſt, to be depended on.

N. B. This ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe, Leith

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## FOR DANTZICK,
## THE SHIP DOROTHY,

CAPTAIN BAINS,

WILL be clear to ſail from Leith, in five or ſix days from this date.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Peter Forreſter and Company, Edinburgh, or Peter and Francis Forreſter and Company, Leith.

Not to be repeated.

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## FOR HALIFAX,
## THE BRIGANTINE BETSY,

a new veſſel, Britiſh built, burden about 200 tons, ROBERT HYNDMAN Maſter, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will poſitively ſail by the 5th September.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Meſſ. William Forſyth, Aberdeen; Peter Robertſon, Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Warrand, Glaſgow; or Morriſon and Co. Greenock.

The BETSEY is well fitted for paſſengers; and the beſt of proviſions will be laid in for the voyage.

N. B. Joiners, Houſe Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Maſons, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wiſh to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

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NOTICE is hereby given to the Freeholders of the County of HADDINGTON,

THAT their Michaelmas Meeting falls to be held this year upon Tueſday the 7th day of October next; and that Claims have been lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for inrolling the Gentlemen after named, *viz.*

James Hepburn, Eſq; of Humbie;—and
David Anderſon, Eſq; of St Germains.

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## ROSS-SHIRE.

THESE are to intimate to all concerned, That the Michaelmas Meeting of the Barons and Freeholders of the Shire of Roſs is to be held upon Wedneſday the 8th day of October next, at twelve o' clock mid-day, within the ordinary Court-houſe of Dingwall, by adjournment of the laſt Michaelmas Meeting held at Tain upon the 9th of October laſt; and that a Claim is lodged with the principal ſheriff-clerk of Roſs, reſiding at Tain, for

Duncan Munro of Culcairn, Eſquire.

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## NOTICE

To the Creditors of WILLIAM TURNER, late in Gattenſide, now in Hillfield—and SALE of BLACKDYKES.

WHEREAS Mrs TURNER execute a truſt diſpoſition of her lands of Blackdykes, in the neighbourhood of Redpath, and pariſh of Earliſton, in favours of John Mercer writer in Melroſe, and Thomas Potts writer in Kelſo, for diſcharge of her huſband's debts, on condition his creditors accept of Fifteen Shillings per Pound; the truſtees have fixed on the twenty-fifth day of October 1783, for the ſale of the ſaid Lands by public roup, within the houſe of David Kyle innkeeper in Melroſe, at three o'clock afternoon. And they hereby notify to the creditors, that in caſe they do not accede to the truſt-right on or before the firſt day of October, that the truſtees will renounce the truſt.

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## GROUND TO FEU NEAR LEITH.

TO FEU or LET, SIX INCLOSURES adjoining to Newhaven, being part of the Lands of Laverockbank, containing about thirty acres, particularly well adapted for building or garden ground, being a remarkable dry and pleaſant ſituation, within a mile of Leith, two miles of the New Town of Edinburgh, well ſheltered, and commanding a moſt delightful proſpect of the coaſts adjacent.

A ſervant at the houſe of Laverockbank will ſhow the grounds,—where propoſals may be given in.

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## A FARM TO SUBSET.

TO be SUBSET, and entered into at the ſeparation of the preſent crom the ground, for thiry-ſix years, The Farm of CROSS-NOOK, about a mile and a half ſouth of Kirkliſton, conſiſting of about 100 acres, divided into ſeven incloſures with ditch and hedge. There is a dwelling-houſe and good offices upon this farm.

For particulars, apply to Robert Donaldſon writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

Not to be repeated.

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## A FARM in the Eaſt Nuick of FIFE.

TO be LET by public roup, in the houſe of David Brown vintner in Pittenweem, upon Saturday the 6th of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The EAST MAINS OF KELLIE, containing about two hundred and forty acres of arable land, all lying in the pariſh of Carnbee, within two miles of ſix ſea-port towns, and having coal and lime works preſently going, almoſt contiguous to the farm. The dwelling-houſe was built by an officer of the army, is fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the uncommon beauty of the ſituation, together with the ſuperior quality of the ſoil, render it a moſt eligible retreat for any gentleman deſirous of occupying himſelf in agriculture.

The preſent tenant, or his ſervants, will ſhow the marches; and further particulars may be learned from Sir Robert Anſtruther of Balcaſkie, or Patrick Plendarleath in Pittenweem, his factor, who will ſhow the articles of roup. Not to be repeated.

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## A Farm in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh
## TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch term of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at the ſeparation of the preſent crop,

The FARM of UPPER BRAID, lying within two Engliſh miles of Edinburgh, upon the Linton road. It conſiſts of above ſixty Scots acres of good arable land, and above 200 acres of excellent ſheep paſture. The tenant may have the whole, or any part of the preſent ſtock and crop he chuſes, at a fair valuation. This poſſeſſion, from its vicinity to Edinburgh, would anſwer well not only for a farmer, but alſo for a grazier and butcher; the proprietor being ſatisfied to incloſe and ſubdivide it on reaſonable terms. There is a very good manſion-houſe on the farm, covered with blue ſlate, moſt agreeably ſituated; and the offices are to be repaired or rebuilt to the tenant's taſte.

Any perſon whom this may ſuit, will pleaſe tranſmit their propoſals to Mr Gordon at Braid, betwixt and the 20th September next.

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## FARM near Edinburgh to LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, The FARM of WEST PILTON, within three miles of Edinburgh, with the Gardens, Orchards, Dovecote, &c. There is a complete ſteading of houſes on the farm.

Immediate acceſs may be had to the houſes and graſs, if required, and to the arable land at the ſeparation of this crop from the ground.

For particulars, apply to Sir Philip Ainſlie, the proprietor, at Edinburgh, or to James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

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BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
## COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſe of DUNBAR, on Tueſday the 26th Auguſt 1783, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

## 62 1¼ Gallons Geneva, & 17 Gall. Brandy.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the ſaid Cuſtomhouſe on the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Cuſtomhouſe hours.

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By Order of the Honourable
## Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and Sale, within the Cuſtom-houſes of the Ports, on the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day.

Sundry Parcels of GENEVA, BRANDY, WINES, and others, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The Goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the reſpective Cuſtom-houſes, on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Cuſtom-houſe hours.

PERTH, Thurſday the 28th Auguſt, 1783,—177¼ gallons red French Wines, 61 gals. red Portugal Wine, and 390 libs. Glaſs Beads.

DUNDEE, Friday the 29th Ditto,—78 gals Brandy, 77 gals. Geneva, a Fiſhing Boat, and three carts with wheels.

MONTROSE, Saturday the 30th Ditto,—160 gallons Brandy 69 gals. Geneva, 5 gals. Rum.

ABERDEEN, Monday the 1ſt September 1783, —349½ gals. Geneva, 1 hhd. Spaniſh white Wine.

INVERNESS, Wedneſday the 3d Ditto,—36½ hhds. red French Wine, 54 gals. Vinegar.

PORT GLASGOW, Thurſday the 4th Ditto,—77 libs. Coffee-Berries, 4 cwt, 1 qr. 5 libs Muſcovado Sugar.

AIR, Saturday the 5th Ditto—330 gals. Brandy, 28 gals. red Portugal Wine, and a Boat.

STRANRAER, Monday 7th Ditto,—30 gals. ſingle, and 16 double Brandy, and 16 gals. Geneva.

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To be FEUED, at ſuch an annualrent as ſhall be agreed upon,

THE Manſion-houſe, Offices, and Gardens of KILSYTH, conſiſting in the whole of about four acres; and in addition to which, a conſiderable quantity of ground may be had upon leaſe.

The ſituation is extremely pleaſant, and particularly convenient for an inn, which is much wanted there.

Henry Corbet, the officer at Kilſyth, will ſhow the premiſſes; and the Reverend Mr Davidſon at Weſt Kilpatrick, near Glaſgow, will receive propoſals, and is authoriſed to treat for the feu.

AUG. 23. 1783.

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## A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas or Whitſunday next, the HOUSE of MEADOWBANK Furniſhed, together with the Gardens, Pigeon-houſe, and Graſs Incloſures adjoining, as may be agreeable. The premiſſes are ſituated ten miles weſt of Edinburgh, between the road to Glaſgow by Mid-calder, and the road to Lanerk. They are well ſheltered with wood, and neatly laid out. The houſe contains ſeven fire rooms, kitchen, and numerous conveniencies; the offices are convenient, and in good order.—The whole may be viewed at pleaſure.——Mr James Walker writer to the ſignet will inform as to particulars.

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## *Diſtillery, Brewery, and Starch Utenſils,*
TO BE SOLD BY ROUP.

THERE are to be rouped and ſold, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at the Work of MAURICE THOMSON, diſtiller and brewer, &c. head of Portſburgh, Edinburgh,

One Copper, which contains 914 gallons—One Singling Still, which contains 567 gallons—One Doubling Still, containing 287 gallons—and the whole Brewing and Diſtilling Utenſils—Alſo a complete ſet of Starch Utenſils, with the Houſehold Furniture, &c. all in good order.

The roup begins at ten o'clock forenoon of ſaid day.

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## To GARDENERS.

A GARDEN to be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, conſiſting of between three and four acres, pleaſantly ſituate at the Yard Heads of Leith, with a good Dwelling-houſe, ſundry offices, and a Well, as the ſame are preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Robertſon gardener, whoſe tack expires at Michaelmas next. The garden is well ſtocked with fruit trees, gooſeberry and currant buſhes, &c. is in excellent heart, and plenty of dung, at a moderate rate and ſhort carriage, can be had at pleaſure.

Apply to Mr Walter Ferguſon writer, Buchanan's Court, Edinburgh.

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## A LODGING TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas firſt,

THAT large commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, known by the name of NAPIER'S LODGING, with the Garden at the back of the ſame, and offices thereto belonging. The lodging is genteel, and fit to accommodate a large family, and lately underwent a thorough repair.

For particulars, application may be made to Edward Bruce writer to the ſignet, Queen's Street, New Edinburgh, who has power to let the ſubjects.

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TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,
Either altogether or ſeparately, as can be agreed on,

THAT GREAT STONE TENEMENT of LAND, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, on the north ſide of the High Street, within the ſtrand, commonly called THOMSON's LAND, conſiſting of three ſtoreys, with a Dwelling-houſe and Shop in the ground ſtorey, all fronting the ſtreet, containing nine dwelling-houſes, cellars, &c. preſently poſſeſſed by ſundry tenants, at 42 l. Sterling of yearly rent. Theſe ſubjects are liable to no impoſt or other exactions from the town of Edinburgh, and hold of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of two pennies Scots yearly.

The writs and title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Pitcairn writer in Edinburgh; and the ſubjects will be ſhown by David Lindſay reſiding in them, with either of whom any perſon intending to purchaſe may commune.

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TO BE SOLD,

THE Manſion-houſe, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Tait, Eſq; one of the principal clerks of Seſſion. The Houſe conſiſts of nine fire-rooms, with kitchen, ſervants hall, &c. The premiſſes are all in exceeding good repair, moſt completely incloſed, and a conſiderable quantity of thriving planting thereon. There are two good gardens and an orchard, all completely ſtocked with hotbard and wall-fruit trees of the beſt kinds, with Green-Houſe, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the eaſt of Edinburgh.

The entry to be at Martinmas next. The houſe and grounds to be ſeen on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

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BY ADJOURNMENT.
## SALE OF THE LANDS OF NEWTON.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the houſe of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, on Thurſday the 28th of Auguſt 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of NEWTON, including the Baronies of Newton and Mellenſide, with the Mains of Newton Manor-place, Offices, houſes, Pigeon-houſe, Gardens, Incloſures, Plantings, and Pertinents, comprehending the towns and lands of Mellenſide, Brankanethy, Meikle and Little Ledinghams, Glenniеſton, Gateſide, Nether Gateſide, Coomſcauſie; with the mill of Newton, mill-lands, multures, the whole of both baronies, teinds, patronage, and vicarage, haill mails and pertinents; all lying in the pariſh of Cuſtalmond, and county of Aberdeen; of yearly free rent, computing the farm meal at ten ſtillings per boll, 508 l. 7 s. Sterling, excluſive of all ſervices.—As alſo the Fee right of the Superiority of the lands of Williamſtoun, Mill of Williamſton, and others, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county.

The eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of [illegible], of the beſt ſoil, early cloſe field, well accommodated with peats and firing from the moſſes in the middle of the eſtate, and may be much improved at an eaſy charge.—The manſion-houſe is lately built, and ſubſtantially, and well fitted up for accommodating a large family; the office-houſes are lately built and commodious. The mains is all lately and fenced round with thorn hedges in the greateſt order; and the whole plantations and belts round the farm in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, and in wood of extent above one hundred and twenty acres. All the mains is in the higheſt order, and there is command of rich clay [illegible] on the eſtate and neighbourhood, by privilege, for manure.

The eſtate holds of the Crown above 1000 l. of valued rent, the teinds valued, and the title-deeds unexceptionable. The church has been lately repaired, and the manſe, office-houſes, and ſchool-houſe lately built. There is eaſy acceſs and good roads, and the great road from Aberdeen to Huntly leads through the eſtate. In the above computation of rent, there is no value put upon the manſion-houſe, office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, gardens, nor plantings.

Any perſon inclining to make a private bargain before the day of ſale, may apply to Lieutenant-General Robert Horn Elphinſton of Logie, or Sir Erneſt Gordon of Park, Baronet, the proprietors, who will treat with and conclude a bargain; and, if deſired, acceſs may be had to the manſion-houſe, office-houſes, mains and grounds, in Captain Davidſon's poſſeſſion at Martinmas next.—For further particulars apply at Mr Innes of Breda, Aberdeen, or Mr Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

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